THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ol. 27. FRIDAY, *February* 12, 1813. No. 1365.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the qublic that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths anvils, Rolers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the 15th township and fourth range of the Steubenville District, containing 162 acres, lying on the New road now made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New-Lisbon, in Columbiana county, State of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.

Apply to
JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Front streets,
Pittsburgh,
January, 8, 1813.

Wanted, Oak Shingles.

THOSE who wish a contract for 50,000 Oak Shingles, will apply to the subscriber at the "*Pittsburgh Steam Mill*," or at the "*Pittsburgh Steam Engine Co.*" Cash will be given.

GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, January 15, 1813.

Just Published and for Sale at all the Bookstores in town, and at this Office.

(Price 12 1-2 Cents.)

ADVICE AND EXHORTATION

Addressed to the People of the Second Presbyterian Congregation, in Philadelphia, on resigning the Pastoral charge of that Congregation,

By Ashbel Green, *D. D.*

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh

Containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq.

Apply to
THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE pu lic are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powaer.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

Journeymen Saddlers,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.
tf

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished. is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. McClintock Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted wiastcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAV from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 15th inst. a *Negro* boy named MOSES, between 16 and 17 years of age, well grown of his age.—He had on when he went away a drab coloured cloth roundabout, olive velvet pantalons, stripped lindsey vest twilled, and an old castor hat. Ten dollars will be given if taken within the limits of Pittsburgh; Fifteen if within the county of Allegheny, and twenty if taken out of the county, and secured in any jail so that his master may get him again, or, if brought home reasonable charges.

JOSEPH BARKER.
January 21.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE following persons of the 1st Regiment 2d Brigade Pennsylvania Militia, have committed the disgraceful act of Desertion, viz:—John Briarly, belonging to Capt. Ferree's company of Allegheny county, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, by occupation a farmer, place of residence, Mifflin township; also, John Rosher, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes and hair, by occupation a carpenter. From Capt. Barrickman's company, Benjamin Lovejoy, about 18 years of age, labourer, of Perry's town; also, Solomon Gault, about 19 years of age, by occupation a saddler; James McKee, sen. about 30 years of age, by occupation a reedmaker; W. C. Welch, aged 30, occupation a shoemaker, and William Dick, aged 22, occupation a clerk; these four last mentioned are from Pittsburgd. From Captain Anderson's company of Washington county, 9th December, Archibald Waters, aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, sandy complexion, of Greene county; also, Reuben Scivens, 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, stout made; he is a substitute for a Samuel Ralston. From Capt. Harper's company—Edward Hartley, aged 35 years, 6 feet high, sandy complexion, by occupation a blacksmith, place of residence Greene county. From Capt. Grable's company, Washington county, William Conrad, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, stout made. by occupation a farmer—William Ruble, aged 19 years, 6 feet high, fair complexion, slender made, by occupation a blacksmith—John Coffman, aged 20, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, by occupation a cooper—John McIntire, aged 20 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, by occupation a farmer.

FIVE DOLLARS for each or either of the above Deserters will be paid to whoever will apprehend them, and return them to the North Western Army, or deliver them to any officer who may be authorised to receive deserters. It is confidently expected that the patriotic citizens of the counties to which these deserters belong, will use every exertion to bring them to justice and to a proper sense of their cowardly and unsoldierly behavior.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Col.*
1st Regt. 2d Brig. P. M.
Upper Sandusky, Dec. 30, 1812.

UPPER CANADA.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Memoir of a most intelligent Gentleman who had frequently traversed the Peninsula of Upper Canada, and had observed every thing there for himself. It is sufficient to state that the original paper was laid before our Government by Dr. Mitchill, at the request of one of the most able and patriotic Statesmen of the North.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

" The most beautiful section of U. Canada, is the Peninsula south of the river Severn, which empties into the bay of Gloucester, in Huron lake, and of the river Trent, which empties into Ontario near Kingston.

The province is denominated *Upper*, because the Niagara, and St. Laurence river run North and North-East, & lake Erie, though but 34 miles distant, elevates its surface 250 feet above Ontario.

The rivers of the Peninsula, exclusive of the boundaries, are the Thames, Escartic and Grand river. The two former run South-West into Lake Saint Clair; the latter South-East into Ontario. The *Chippewa* Creek empties into the Niagara about three miles above the Falls—The *Credit* empties between the head of Ontario and York; the Don & the Humber into Ontario near York. The Thames is navigable for vessels of 70 tons for 19 miles from its mouth, and for vessels of any burthen 10 or 12 miles. Beat navigation is good to the Mills at Delaware. Of these rivers the Thames is the largest, though none of them is very considerable.

Detroit (the strait) river is 57 Chains wide at the fort Detroit, and is much narrower at Malden by occasion of an Island opposite that fort. The channel is within effectual musket shot of the shore.

The Niagara at the garrison is wider than at Detroit; it is probably about half a mile wide. At Black Rock, a flat bottomed boat or scow crosses the river in 7 minutes.

Mountains of any importance are not seen in the Peninsula. An elevation which forms Gennessee falls, the ridge road, Queenstown heights, and terminating a little to the west of the head of Ontario, about 65 miles from Niagara, is emphatically stiled "the Mountain." It presents from its brow the most extensive view of the plains at its foot, and of Ontario, which approaches and recedes from 1 to 7 miles from its base. From the summit of this mountain to Erie, the Country is level—the traveller meets with no hills from Niagara to Detroit, save the ravines here and there formed by streams or rivulets.

The New-Englander, travelling West, takes leave of hills in the county of Onandago in N. Y. state, and sees no more until Detroit is in his rear.

The principal roads are from Erie to Niagara, from Niagara to Detroit, and Dundass Street, which commences at the lower Fort Saint Laurence and running along Ontario by its head, joins the old Detroit road in Oxford, on the Thames.

From Erie to the ferry opposite Black Rock, is 2 miles, and from thence to fort George or New-Ark is 35 miles. The road is perfectly level (excepting the easy descent at Queenstown) and runs upon the bank of the river (excepting from the falls to Queenston) thro' a delightful cultivated Country. Between the Chippewa and Erie, is a small Creek crossed by a bridge.

The Chippewa is a slow black stream, coming from a level, fertile Country, to empty into the Niagara at the village of Chippewa, 3 miles above the falls. The Creek being deep and unfordable, is crossed a few Chains from its mouth, by a bridge of about 150 or 200 feet long—Ten or twelve rods above the bridge, on the north bank of the Creek is a block-house, manned, in time of peace, by a serjeant's guard.

The furs and merchandizes which are brought from the north west, drop down to some place within a few miles of Chippewa, whence they are carried to this spot and deposited; the stream of the Niagara below this Creek being toorapid for navigating in safety. The Niagara is here 2 miles wide; yet there is a ferry; but the ferrymen cautiously ascendthestream to the point of navy-island, half a mile above Chippewa, before they cross to fort Schlosser. The Chippewa, though a considerable stream, cannot affect to mingle its dark waters, with the pellucid current of the majestic Niagara for one mile and a half.

It is confined to a narrow path along the shore, and the line is as definite between the waters as between the land and water. The passage of this Creek in a hostile manner, except on the ice, may be disputed. Nature opposes no other obstacle in a march to fort George by this road.

Fort George or Newark, is approached by three roads; one from Queenston; one by the lake, from the Creek, called *The Twelve* (the number given to it by the surveyors) and another by the middle road through the swamp, from *The Ten* (another Creek so called.) Between Niagara and the head of Ontario are Creeks called the 8, 10, 15, 16, 20, 30, 40 & 50th—The 15th, 16th, and 20th form deep ravines.

No road leads directly from Erie to Detroit. One road turns west from the falls through Beaver-dam and the beech woods; one from Queenston to the mills—and one from Niagara by the lake——The two last unite at the *Twelve*. The first joins these at the *Twenty*. At the *Forty*, 30 miles from Niagara, and 23 from Queenston and the Falls, is a village mills, &c. At the *Fifty*, 40 miles from Niagara, the road to York inclines to the right, and 7 miles from thence crosses the beach which divides the head of Ontario from the little Lake or Burlington Bay; then turns to the right for York, which is about 40 miles from the head of the lake and 180 from Kingston. The Detroit road continues from the *Fifty* to Ancaster at the head of the lake. From thence it bears south of west, to Grand River; crosses the Burford Plains (eleven miles wide;) and joining Dundass street, on the Governor's road, as it is called, touches the Thames in Oxford.—Thence it pursues its Crossings at Delaware, and leads to its mouth; and so along the South side of Lake St. Clair to Detroit——The road is on the left Bank of Detroit level to Malden, eighteen miles.

Coot's Paradise, at the head of Ontario, is nearly midway between Kingston and the head of St. Lawrence and Detroit; being 220 miles from Kingston and 208 from Detroit. The distance from Niagara to this place is 40 miles. From it Detroit bears s. w. Kingston n. e. and Niagara e. s. e.

From the falls of Niagara to Detroit is 254 miles. It is the same from Niagara garrison. From Buffalo to Detroit on the south or American side of Erie, 340 miles is the shortest reputed distance.—Mellish (a very incorrect map) makes it 375 from Buffalo to Detroit. On the north or British side of Erie, it is 277 miles.

From the Capitol in Albany to Niagara, by the Zonewanto swamp. is 285 1-2 miles. The distance is 16 miles less—by the great western turnpike to Cherry Valley, and thence by turnpike to Manlius Square, where it unites with the Gennessee turnpike. This is the route of the military express from Albany to Niagara, which proceeds at a rate not less than 8 miles, and not exceeding ten, the hour. From Albany to Queenston by Cherry Valley and Zonewanto Swamp is 292 miles. On this distance 208 (to Canandaigua) miles are turnpike. The remainder save 10 or 12 miles, is an excellent road. Most of the road from Niagara to Detroit is also excellent. The shortest practicable road from the Capitol in Albany to Detroit, is therefore 539 1-2 miles; *via* Buffalo, Presquile, Scioto, Sandusky, Miami, &c. it amounts to 638.——If you go to Buffaloe, and then through the Province, you will add twenty three miles to the distance, as before noted.

The military road from Malden to Niagara, would be to retrace the steps of Gen. Brock, to wit, by water from Malden to Long Point, thence across the Plains 20 miles to the village of the six nations on the Grand river——here is a bridge three miles above the village, or the river is fordable——thence it is 28 miles to the head of Ontario, 6 miles of which are woods and bad travelling; the remainder Plains.

In respect to population, the settlements are from Erie, to Fort George on the Niagara, and extending up the Chippeway, and West of the Falls through the Beaver dam to the head of Lake Ontario. The people are chiefly from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; a considerable portion from New England; and some from Scotland, and England. A portion of these inhabitants, went from the United States, during the Revolution; but by far the greater number since that period. These compose the Canadianmilitia who distinguished themselves at Detroit, and Lewistown, as mentioned in Governor Prevost's general order.

From York on the bay of Toranto, the settlements extend along the waters to Lower Canada; and from 2 to 20 miles back, thinly, and no village from Kingston to York, about two thirds of the inhabitants are Americans.

The settlements on the Grand River, which empties into Erie, are all by Americans mostly from Pennsylvania and N. Jersey; some from New England and York.

The left bank of Detroit is settled by French Canadians.

The inhabitants are well disposed towards the United States, and are intimately related to them by consanguinity, customs, language and interest. To oppose this powerful and national inclination, the ingenious Brock told them (see his proclamation of 22d July 1812) that in case of conquest, the United States would cede them to France, in a fulfilment of an existing stipulation made with France as a consideration of her aid to the United States during the revolution; & if not so ceded, they would not, however, be admitted to the full privileges of the States; and that they would be secluded from the ocean by the policy of America, and if not so restricted, their commerce be nothing without the favor and permission of G. Britain.

It is perfectly astonishing that these plausible, ingenious and influential assertions of Brock, have never been answered and done away by the American generals. Designing persons also impress upon uninformed minds the belief that private property (as farms) will be confiscated to the conquerors. This has great effect.

The Indian tribes of the Peninsula, (the Six Nations) are officially told that they are invaded as well as the territory of the whites, and that it is a common cause; whereas the United States have declined the offered services of friendly Indians, because it is not their quarrel in this cause. We recognised them, as regards war, a sovereign and independent people, totally unconnected with Great Britain. In this light the Six Nations were treated by the French. It was only by sinister policy, by imposition, deception, and state juggling, that the British arogated supremacy over the six Nations and treated them as subjects. The perfidy and injustice of the British government respecting lands, caused the serious discords between the late colonel Brant and gov. Simcoe. These likewise was passed unnoticed by the American officers. The opinion of the Canadians, is that the intransic value of land would be much enhanced by their independence or annexation to the United States; but that the value of their produce would be deteriorated.

No census has been taken in Upper Canada. On the authority of Heriot's travels, it has been estimated at 80,000 in 1806. I think that exceeds the real number in 1812, on duty in Upper Canada, one-third of all the Militia, between the ages of sixteen and sixty; to wit: at Oswegatchie 700, at Kingston 500, York 450, Niagara 750, and at Malden about 300, making in the whole 2700. There are thus in the province 7100 militia men or persons fit for duty between the ages of sixteen and sixty. From this the number of inhabitants may be estimated, suppose one seventh within those ages be excused from duty, or one thousand. This makes 8100. Then add an equal number for the males under sixteen and above Sixty, equal to 16,200. Add afterwards an equal number for the females and you will have a grand aggregate of 32,400 for the whole free white population.——I am confident, the free white inhabitants exclusive of the army cannot exceed 50,000

On the 20th July there were at Niagara 500 regulars and no more; at York 50 (invalids); and at Malden 180. In time of peace there are about 300 men at Fort George; 12 at Chippeway, twenty at Erie, and 100 at Malden, or about 1 battalion in all.

The militia are all well armed with new muskets, and have plenty of munitions of war. The Indians within the Peninsula cannot muster more than 600 warriors. I have seen the forces of the six nations reviewed by colonel Brandt, at their annual parade on the 1st of May, & since that period they have not increased. The Mohawks (residing at Grand River) are the most warlike. They are at present chiefly directed by Norton a native whiteman of the lower province, who is a tolerable English Scholar, and well versed in the Indian language. After having been patronised by the famous Brandt——he was adopted and made a chief.

The climate of the Peninsula, particularly in the vicintty of the lakes, is as mild as the vicinity of New-York or Philadelphia. There is little snow and the air is salubrious. Though the country is very level there is little stagnant water. The waters of the lakes and great rivers are quite pelucid. The lesser streams are dark, though the waters of the country are healthy, and all abound with a great variety of fine fish. Peaches, pears, and the delicious mellons are tolerated by the climate, somewhat above 100 miles west of Albany, and acquire more and more flavor, by favor of soil and climate,, westward to Detroit. The left bank of the Niagara is pretty well cultivated, and the soil though less fertile than the interior yields corn and rye, and from 18 to 24 bushels of wheat an acre. Beaver Dams, a few miles west from the falls is better cultivated, by farmers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania——and may be known by the clover fields, high fences, and good barns of stone, where the materials can be had. Here and throughout the Peninsula bees succeed susprisingly.

The substratium of the plains is limestone, Gypsum or Plaster of Paris is found there.

Besides fruits and wheat Upper Canada furnishes to the British great stores of provisions for Quebec, Halifax and the West Indies, and the greatest possible encouragement is held out for raising Hemp for their navy. Great stress is also laid upon the Canadians as observatories upon the United States.

FEMALE CONSCRIPT.

The courage and generosity of a young French woman, who substituted herself for her brother, a conscript, in 1806, and who has just returned from the army covered with honorable wounds, was lately the subject of much conversation at Antwerp. The story is true, and the particulars deserve to be known.

Virginia Chesquierre, born at Delemont, department of the North, district of Lille, finding that her brother, who was ordered to march, was not in a condition to support the fatigues of war, and that he was inclined to continue his studies, obtained from her parents permission to depart for him. They were twins, and very much resembled each other.—She presented herself at the depot in the clothes of her brother, and was sent to the 27th regiment of the line, in which she has served six years. She was raised to the rank of Serjeant at the battle of Wagram, for having saved the life of her Captain, who fell into the Danube, and was in danger of perishing.

At the battle of the 2d May, near Lisbon, where the duke of Abrantes com'd, her Colonel being surrounded by the enemy, she demanded six men, whom she could depend upon, with whom she proceeded to his succour, notwithstanding a gun-shot wound which she received in her left arm she succeeded in saving him, besides making two insurgent officers prisoners.—She also received on this occasion a wound from a bayonet in the left side, was carried to the Hospital of Almeida, and thence to that of Burgos, where she was cured of her wound without her sex being discovered; but an illness has since betrayed it; and she has just passed by the City of Courtray to go to her depot to receive the recompense due to her valor: and to be decorated by the hand of the Colonel whom she saved, with the honorable insignia due to the brave.

[*Alex. Gaz.*]

GEORGETOWN, (*Dist. Col*) *Jan.* 29

PRESENTMENT FOR TREASON

The report we noticed on Monday proves incorrect in two particulars. No bill was found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Baker, but they found a presentment No proceeding was had against the British consul at Alexandria, nor was he in any manner implicated in the subject matter of the only presentment found,—the evidence before the Grand Jury cannot of course be pedublicly known; and in the present state of the case, we forbear to repeat what we have reason to believe it consists of, as far as Mr. Baker was involved.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 29.

It is said, that by the late arrivals from France, funds, to a large amount, have been placed in N. Y. at the disposal of French navy officers.

(*Relf.*)

From Albany, we learn, that canvassing of the returns of the votes, given at the late election for members of the 13th Congress, was completed on Monday.—The result is, the election of nineteen of the *Federal* candidates, and eight of the *Democratic* Candidates.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A Correspondent has furnished us with the following calculations which in our opinion, renders the situation of Bonaparte's Army in Russia very critical.

The following calculation will exhibit an idea of the necessities of Bonaparte's army for the article of Forage.

	Waggons.	Horses.
Each Company is allowed one 4 horse waggon for baggage.	1,300	5,200
Do. do. for provisions	1,300	5,200
4000 Cannon with their Caissons, six horses for Cannon, 4 do. for Caissons, 10 each		4,000
Cavalry and flying artillery (at least)		5,000
130 regiments, 5 officers in each mounted		650
65 brigades, 10 to ea. brigade for General and Staff		650
37 divisions, ten to ea. division (mounted)		370
General Staff		100
		22,170

Allowing to each horse 14 lbs. hay per day, which is she U. S. allowance to their army, it amounts to 310,380 lbs per day, and for one month 4,156 tons, 17 cwt. and 2 qrs.

And 12 quarts of Oats per day which the United States allow; makes 266,040 quarts per day, and per month 498,825 bushels.

In this calculation no allowance has been made for the pantoon corps, not for the extra horses of his Generals, Servants &c. which would amount to 1000 more at least.

(*N. Y. Gazette.*)

LONDON, *Dec.* 7.

There is a rumor in circulation, that the French General who lately went to the Coast of France, from Plymouth, in his Majesty's ship Armide, was Count Lauriston, whom Bonaparte sent to this Country from Moscow, INCOGNITO, with proposals to our government for Peace, the basis of which he brought with him, coupled with a wish from Bonaparte, that the British government would appoint a Negociator! The terms, whatever they were, met the most prompt rejection by government; and the Armide was appointed in a few hours, according to the wishes of Count L. to convey him to the Coast of Frrace.

Talleyrand is restored to full fovour, and so is Fouche: to these Napoleon added Cambaceres, to form an immediate Regency on the event of his fall.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY AT PARIS.

Of that event no accurate details have been published in this Country, and the Paris papers have never even alluded to it since the execution of the Generals and their adherents.

The following account has been communicated by a person who was in Paris at the time, and whose veracity may be relied on.

The Conspiracy was to have broken out a fortnight later than it did, but Gen. Mallet having heard that the King of Rome, or as the Parisians call him, *ce matin de Rome*, was attended by an unusual number of guards, conceived that some suspicion was entertained of his designs. He therefore resolved to make his attack immediately.

All the National Guards at Paris were in his interest, and with a detachment he proceeded first to the Bank of Paris—which was occupied by his detachment. This was at 4 in the morning. He then proceeded to Hullin's the Commandant of Paris, and ordered him to obey his directions. Hullin said, that he did not acknowledge his authority, and that he had no orders to receive from him. Upon which Mallet pulled out a pistol and shot him. The ball entered his neck, and he was severely though not mortally wounded.

Savary, the minister of Police was then arrested and carried by Mallet to Vincennes, where he was given in Custody to the Governor. The Governor at first refused to receive him, till Malet pulled out a Pistol from his pocket and threatened him with instant death. This took place before seven in the morning. Proclamations were then issued, declaring that Bonaparte was dead, and that the dynasty had been changed by a decree of the Senate.

There was great joy.——Messengers were despatched to the provinces, and there, as we understand, the joy was general, every body congratulating each other. *Il est mort, le Tyrant! il est mort!*

For some hours every thing was as successful as the Generals could wish at Paris, and it is a fact that even so late as the afternoon the same guard which Mallet had placed at the Bank of Paris remained there.—But there was some neglect with Countersigns. The National Guards had not been properly kept together, and some of the Imperial Guards had united with troops sent from the parts nearest to Paris; a Proclamation was also published, contradicting the report of Bonaparte's death, and announcing a victory.

The Generals were arrested and carried instantly before a Military Tribunal.—They all conducted themselves with much Courage. Mallet said to the Tribunal.

Vous aures la tete mais non pas le queve.

They were executed as soon as sentence was passed.

Their intention was to have made Moreau Generalism of the French armies, and after a short space of time, to have recalled the Bourbons, whom they, in some measure complained of as seeming to preserve too obstinate a silence towards the French people.

A great many arrests have taken place particularly in the provinces from whence persons are sent daily to Paris. The jails are full.

The Empress and her son were to have been sent to Vienna.——She was in a terrible Consternation.——She did not go to the Theatre, till some time after.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. BENNIGSON.

About two years and a half ago, the gen. dined at Wilna, with Dr. Frank, a celebrated physician residing in that city. The conversation having turned upon the abilities of Bonaparte, Gen. Bennigsen observed, that he had attentively studied his different Campaigns, that he had traced that general through the plans of all his battles, and that it appeared to him they were generally almost the same.—"He Copies himself too much," said Bennigsen, and were I ever to Command against him, I flatter myself, (without incurring the imputation of vanity) that I should be able to contend with him. It is a circumstance which can never take place," said he, "I shall never be in that siiuation; but I feel a conviction that I should be able to defeat this terrible antagonist."

[*London Paper.*]

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.
Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *February* 12, 1813.

☞ We have received a handsome assortment of JOB TYPE. Blanks, Handbills, &c. printed in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice, at the Office of the "Pittsburgh Gazette."

The express post from Cleveland, informs that Gen. Harrison had returned to the Rapids of Miami, where his head-quarters at present are—that he was concentrating all his forces, and making the necessary arrangements for the rapid march of the army, determining to give the enemy an opportunity to "measure their strength with us once more."

It was reported, when the express left Cleveland, that our loss at the River Raisin, was not so great as was at first stated.

By a gentleman of this Town, who returned here on Monday evening last from Franklinton, we have the pleasing information, that the PITTSBURGH BLUES had perfectly recovered from the effects of the frost, and the fatigue and hardships they underwent in the late expedition to the Mississinewa; that they were to march in a few days, to join Gen. Harrison——May honour and victory attend them.

The Tennessee Volunteers, who lately rendezvoused near Nashville, have descended the Cumberland River for New Orleans.

We have received accounts from Buffalo, which state, that the British at Fort Erie let it be known, that six hundred of our troops were killed at the River Raisin, and that a number of prisoners were taken, which they were desirous of exchanging for any of theirs in our possession.

The accounts of the Battle at the River Raisin are confused, and in many particulars contradictory—at present it is impossible to get a correct statement. It is however, certain, that our loss was very considerable, and that the effects have been most melancholy and distressing.

MR. GEMMILL has offered a resolution to the Senate of this State, authorising the Governor to subscribe dollars to the United States loan for the year 1813. The Governor to make sale of so much of the bank stock belonging to the state, as will enable him to pay the amount subscribed. We apprehend however, that the magnanimous and generous proposition of Mr. Gemmill will be frustrated, for it appears, the Senate are composed of men whose patriotism will not suffer them to squander away the public money, as they have lately had the hardihood to refuse to pass the bill for building a Frigate at Philadelphia, and a Sloop of War at Erie, to be loaned or given to the United States.—There were only 4 members in favor of the bill—Mr Gemmill no doubt was one.

THE MINT.

The Director of the Mint has reported that during the last year there were coined as follows.

	PIECES.	VALUE.
Of Gold	58,037	$209,435,00
Of Silver	1,528,059	814,029,50
Of Copper	1,075,500	10,755,00
	Total value,	$1,115,219,50

He also reports, that the supply of gold and silver bullion continues to be abundant.

A writer in "The Spirit of Seventy Six" has submited to the American people the two following solemn Queries.

"Ought an innocent people to bleed in defence of a unprincipled foreigners.

"Ought the United States to lose their liberties by standing armies, and their happiness by oppressive taxes, in defence of the false oaths taken by British seamen to get higher wages.

Extract from the Message of Governor Strong to the legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston.

January 28, 1813.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

IN the elections which have taken place in this state since your last session the people have manifested an unusual degree of unanimity. They have for the most part, an equal interest in promoting the prosperity of the country, and when dispassionate and well informed, they will not be found deficient either in discretion or rectitude. May they be yet more united both in sentiments and affection and be ready to forget unimportant points of differences when the public peace and safety require their union,

Athough we have no agency in conducting our national affairs, we must view with anxious concern the important changes which have taken place among the powers of Europe. One of its sovereigns, under pretence of giving freedom to the seas, is carrying on war and desolation into regions remote from each other, and seems determined, by fraud & violence, to subjugate and destroy every civilised nation. Thus tyranny has in all ages asumed the fictious garb of liberty.

In the calamities and dangers of Europe we are now unhappily involved; but as the principal alleuged cause of hostility against England, has been removed by the repeal of the British Orders in Council, and a desire has been evinced to keep the way open to reconciliation, we cannot hardly suppose that the war will be continued, to protect in our Merchant vessels the seamen of G. Britain against the claims of that government; or to conquer the adjoining territories, the acquisition of which must be expensive and of very doubtful advantage;——and still les to aid the triumph and support the usurpations of the unrelenting oppressor of mankind.

[The remainder of the Message being of a local nature, is omitted.]

FROM SACKET'S HARBOR.

TROY, *January* 26.

We are informed by a gentleman of this town, who received his information from a person direct from Sacket's Harbor, that a battle was fought there a few days since between about 300 sailors and a numerous body of the militia, in which the sailors were defeated, having one of their number killed, and a great many wounded, some of them very badly The sailors were armed wiih clubs—we were not informed what weapons their opponents fought with——thirty men are said to have been left on the field after the battle.

Extracts of Letters from Gen. HARRISON, to Gov. MEIGS, dated

"*HEAD QUARTERS, PORTAGE RIVER,*
January 30th, 1812.

"A Frenchman arrived here, this evening, by way of Lower Sandusky, from the River Raisin—which place he left on the night of the 23d. He says, that there must have been six hundred of our troops taken prisoners—that the greater part of our men, fought most desperately, and would have beaten the enemy, if the centre of the line had not given way, and they had been well supplied with ammunition, which had been unfortunately placed in a house at some distance. He counted sixty one of the enemy's killed, which were removed after the action on sleds—and he asserts, that a British Col. admits, that the loss on their side in killed, was equal to ours. I sent two men, two days ago to ascertain the situation of the enemy & our wounded. The Frenchman states, that the latter were left at the River Raisin. I shall march the day after to morrow for the Rapids—and from there as soon as I get up the artillery—the progress of which has been stopped by the excessive rains. The Frenchman is certain, that Gen. Winchester, Col. Lewis and brig. maj. Gerrard, are among the prisoners."

HEAD QUARTERS,

PORTAGE RIVER, 31*st January*, 1813.

"This morning two spies whom I had sent in to the River Raisin, have returned—They give a still more favourable account of the action, than that before received.

They say, that a considerably larger number of the enemy were killed, than of our men, and that after resisting every assault of the British, and charging the latter, *successfully*, several times—they did not surrender *until after the return of the Indians* from the pursuit of those who had retreated in the commencement of the action. There was *two thousand one hundred men* on the side of the British."

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *Feb.* 3.

Col. Wells arrived from the North Western Army last evening, and brings the lamentable and afflicting intelligence, that on the morning of the 22d ult. the detachment under Gen. Winchester at the river Raisin, was attacked and entirely cut off by about 2000 British and Indians; and about 900 of our brave militia, (including officers) were either killed or taken prisoners, except about 30 men and two officers. A soldier who had been taken prisoner and escaped from the enemy, says he saw Gen. Winchester, Col. Lewis and Major Garrard, lying dead close together. The last that was seen of Col. Allen, he was surrounded with Indians, bravely defending himself. Capt. Hickman was wounded in the battle of the 18th, his leg broken, he fell a sacrifice with the rest of the detachment.

CHILLICOTHE, (O.) *February* 4.

FROM THE ARMY.

Major Whittlesey of Gen. Perkin's brigade, arrived last Sunday evening on express to Governor MEIGS.

IT has become our duty to announce the unpleasant news, of the total defeat of the advanced guard of the North W
tern Army under Gen. Winchester, co
sisting of about one thousand men. T
detachment was attacked on the mor
ing of the 22d ult. at the beating of R
veille, by about 2000 Indians and a lar
detachment of British, with six pieces
artillery. The attack was so sudd
the enemy so numerous, and our troo
so completely surprised, that nearly a
were killed or taken prisoners. T
brave Gen. Winchester was killed, sc
ped, and shockingly mangled. Col. Le
is and Col. Allen, are supposed to h
fallen. Gen. Harrison, at the Rapids o
receiving this information, fell back a
bout 18 miles, where his forces are co
centrating.

It is stated, that it was intimated to Gen. Winchester, on the evening of the 21st, that an attack would soon be made on his troops by the Indians and British. It is said, that he would give no credit to the information. Col. Wells, however, of the 17th United States Regiment, is represented to have been so fully impressed with the belief that the Corps would be attacked, that of his own accord, and unknown to Gen. Winchester, he left the Camp, and rode to the Rapids for reinforcements, where he arrived at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. When the attack was made, the troops were on the other side of the river—the Gen. quartered on this side, about three fourths of a mile from the Camp. The British with the artillery were in the centre—the Indians on each flank. Of about 1000 men, not more than 50 had arrived at Harrison's Camp, on the 26th. Major M'Clelland is among the number which has come in. Of the number slain, accounts are various—some say 800—some say 500. A part it is stated, fell back, to this side of the river—but were so closely pursued, and so warmly attacked, that they could not maintain their position.—The Indians, mounted, continued the pursuit some distance. Soon after the commencement of the engagement, Capt Hart was seen, with his Company, which then was formed: Of his or their fate, we know nothing further. Many are supposed to have been taken prisoners—and it is hoped that their lives were preserved.

A small quantity of provisions, which could not be brought from the Rapids, were destroyed.

Whatever may have been the cause of this melancholy event, which has deprived Kentucky of many of her best men, we are happy to say, that no part of the blame rests on Gen. Harrison—that the confidence of the troops in him is unbounded—and that he has *Soldiers* enough yet left, to lead him to victory. The advance of Winchester was contrary to the views, and wishes of Harrison—and, in letters, written after the march of the detachment from the Rapids, and before the engagement, he expressed the utmost solicitude for their safety.

Gen. Tupper has marched to join Gen. Harrison. Gen. Perkins, with his brigade, and gen. Leftwich, & Gen. Crooks, with their brigades have also marched to join Harrison. Two additional regiments of Ohio troops will join him soon. The term of service of the two Ohio brigades will shortly expire.

The Legislature now in session, with a cheerfulness and zeal which does them honour, have appropriated FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of procuring the men composing those brigad's to serve two months longer. Each man is to receive 42 dollars per month, in addition to the pay allowed by law.

On the 2d instant, the bill was reported to the senate—and on the same day it passed both houses, and was signed and deposited in the office of Secretary of State. Every possible disposition is manifested to yeild gen. Harrison the necessary assistance—and to prosecute with vigor and effect, the present Campaign. His honour and the character of the western people are involved in the result—and, we trust, they have no disposition to shrink from the contest. We should be unworthy of *freedom* if we would not now with alacrity rally round the banners of our Country.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger, thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Traverstie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

Palace of Aroma.

PROCLAMATION VI.

Concilio Manuque.—Many & Divisible.

2d YEAR OF OUR HEGIRA.

THE Emperor of the West, Mediator, Autocrat, &c. &c. &c. to his faithful and well beloved subjects; Greeting. Having withdrawn my well tried forces, and placed them in winter quarters, to rest from the fatigues, of the "tented field," and to give them time to wash the "hostile gore," from their "crimsoned sabres," we seize upon the first moment, we can snatch from our important concern of "weaving the web of war," with the "fatal sisters," to communicate to our subjects *in particular*, and to an admiring and wondering world *in general*, the late masterly, military, enterprizing, *prudent*, dashing, brilliant and dazzling manoeuvres, coups-de-main, evolutions and retrogade movements, of my "marshall'd hosts," of the "North," of the "Centre," and of the "West!" the felicitous termination of our well digested plans, is not unexpected; with such a head as our *imperial self* possesses, and with such officers, what plan can fail?

"For all that Saracen or Christian knew,
"Of war's vast art, is to our generals known."

Happy age! fortunate posterity! who will enjoy the description of such exploits, worthy to be engraved on monuments, "*aere perennius*" to serve as examples for future generations! Spirit of Homer! condescend from the regions of Parnassian beatitude, where thou sittest sublime above all rivalship, and where thou still receivest the homage of those poetical souls who have followed thee, condescend, I say, from the aforesaid spot, to dash on our laureat, a portion of thy inspiring mantle, in order that our acts, and those of my heroes

"*Gestæ regumque, ducumque; et tristia bella*"

may be recorded in the true Illiadean manner.

"The windy wrath of Smythe, the fertile spring,
"Of jests innumerous, heavenly goddess sing."

The destinies of the North should have been settled, e'er the next vernal equinox, but for the too great fondness of our subjects for our regal person, after having "assumed an armour and an attitude" that made the northern hemisphere "grow pale," and determined to enter the "bloody arena," to "try who could do the other the most harm," I have been induced, like our cousin of France, by the filial tenderness of six thousand of our children, to remain among them a little longer, and to suffer the rays of our tonsural dignity to coruscate for a few weeks more through this our happy capital—the victims of our imperial ire, are therefore permitted to breathe, while we refatigue our royal person in the arms of our anxious and faithful adherents.

In the mean time attend, and hear, what ye shall hear; in my absence, in the plenitude of imperial wisdom, I appointed General Field Marshal Dunder, (whose services have acquired him the distinguished title of "Knight of the Flaming Coat,") Generalissimo of all my forces, by land and lake; his judicious and military arrangements have justified the prudence of the appointment; at an early period this brave and experienced soldier took a position on the northern bank of the San Lorenzo, and after having exhibited his uniform, and put all his men who had guns, through several motions of the manual exercise, with great eclat, he drew up his heavy ordnance at the broadest part of the stream, in order to keep his brave men as far as possible out of the reach of the enemy's batteries, he discharged from the leaden calibre of his own brain, a few proclamations, which were attended with the most perfect and complete success; like the lyre of Amphion, their effect was magical; the walls of Jericho, were not more instantaneously prostrated by the sound of the rams horns, than were the foe dispersed at the sound, and appearance of these terrible engines of modern warfare; the enemy fled in all directions, leaving their standards, artillery, and all their baggage; how many might have been taken, the Lord only knows, as this wily veteran for prudential motives, forbore to pursue; like his great prototype, Edward, the hero of Poictiers, he exclaimed, bustling thro' the ranks, and toiling under the weight of his new coat,

"Give instant orders to recal our parties,
"I will not hazard by a rash pursuit,
"So vast a victory."

After spending two or three days in "planting our standards," and "gathering up the laurels" mentioned in the aforesaid terrific instruments, the proclamations, the Field Marshal form'd the hollow square, placing himself within it, very near the van front, in order to be completely safe, in case of emergency, and ordered a retrogade movement, in which my armies are all singularly perfect; the principal object of this movement, and which ought and does influence all my great officers, was to place the army "out of harm's way;" a secondary motive was, the procuring provisions; the Field Marshal also found it necessary to allow time "to his laurell'd" soldiery to mend their breeches, as the great eagerness they were animated with, in making the attack, or in performing the retrogade, made them take such gigantic strides, as seriously to derange the economy of the lower part of their wardrobe; he retired like another Hannibal to refresh his forces, after a victory as glorious as that of the African general at Cannae; but not like Hannibal did he retire, to sloth and dissipation; for tho' my northern hero eats and sleeps as much as duller mortals, yet these vulgar indulgencies do not in the least blunt the acuteness of either his civil or military talents; indeed he seems to *plan* best at the mess table, and as for fighting, ye Gods! what execution he does, over his bottle! after having fulfilled all the engagements for dinners, and balls which he has on hand, he will open his second campaign in a style of military eclat, that cannot fail of encreasing the fame of this phenœmena in tactics.

But if the brilliancy of the exploits of my hero of the North has eclipsed the Aurora Borealis, how shall I find language to communicate to my faithful people the dazzling complexion of the acts and conduct of that flower of chivalry, and essence of patriotic enthusiasm, Marshal Puff, General of the Centre; he is certainly a "centre of a General," to use a provincial expression of "my brave Kentuckians;" nor must I forget his faithful friend, and trusty squire Peter, whose fame will remain as long as the waves of Niagara and San Lorenzo shall continue to glide with awful majesty towards the north Atlantic; we know not which to admire most, the brilliant versatility of the Marshal's talents, in the strict tactical discipline to which he reduces every action of his military life; we have scarce turned the eye of delighted wonder from the enchanting style of his proclamations, orders and manifestoes, (which by the way, are second only to those that flow from our own royal pen) when we are struck with admiration at his stern, Prussian obedience to superior orders, which deprived him of an opportunity of seizing the *only* fruit which my officers were at all anxious about, viz. Laurels; this golden prize was within his reach, and my standards might have taken root before this, on the enemy's soil; victory already sat perched on the plume of his chapeau bras, and his flaming falchion gleamed ten thousand terrors on the foe, when this Knight, "without fear, and without reproach," discovered that he had one man less, than Field Marshal Dunder prescribed, in case of attack; the flattering prospect immediately faded from his view, "the ungathered laurels" remained ungathered; he sighed and turned his back to the foe; his army returned to their tents, "in companies, in pairs, and singly;" Knight of La Mancha, look down with rapture on a brother in arms, who imitates your etiquette with such punctilious nicety; you observed not more sacredly the orders of the beauteous Princess of Micomicon, not to draw your sword until you should meet her enemy the Giant Pandafilando, than did my "Hero of the Centre" those of the Field Marshal; not to *beat* the foe, without having exactly 3000 men, "neither more nor less"—such men as these, it is, who constitute the true glory of our reign, and demonstrate the infallibility of our great *economical, tonsorial* system; for even if the consequence of the actions of these military comets should be, to make us *cut* a little closer, what good subject will tighten his purse strings to withhold the merited reward, particularly as it must be plain to the most obtuse faculties, that we, the great inventor of modern politics, are "in the full tide of successful experiment"—some murmurs, indeed, from ill disposed spirits, in consequence of this brilliant act of obedience, and self-command of our chivalric General, have reached our royal ears; we know these recreants; their rebellious remarks are noted; some of them, who hold appointments under us, must immediately relinquish their secretaryships; they have become "unpopular," with my executive council; they must send their resignations to the "palace," where they will assume the proper form to meet the public eye. Field Marshal Dunder was indubitably right when he ordered Marshal Puff not to conquer, without having the exact, magical, mystical, number, three thousand; and as a sympathetic sentiment pervades the conceptions of all my Generals, so the Marshal, saw, and felt the necessity of relinquishing the victory, together with the *spolia opima*, because he wanted that precise number; these things are not for vulgar comprehensions; therefore let none such, under *pain* of our *rough* displeasure, presume to scan them.

The spirit of chivalry which so eminently marks the character, of Marshal Puff, seems to have infused itself into a portion of his "trusty band," who came from the east; these, as was the case in the Grecian army at Troy, carried the characteristics and feelings of their native city* with them; born above the vulgar controul of laws, "they right themselves whenever wronged;"

"*Jura negant sibi nata, nihil non arrogant armis.*"

the high Swiss spirit of these noble fellows, suddenly effervesing at the indignity of being charged, by an impertinent host, for some trifling favors, which are due, of all such exalted personages, they assembled in a body, as is their custom, and boldly marched to the dwelling of the miscreant; after destroying his property, they generously extended their pardon to the owner, nobly disdaining to sully their fame, by dipping their sabres in the blood of such a wretch. The Marshal himself, and his bold squire Peter, in order to keep alive the military spirit of his men, exhibited a *mimic* combat by way of valedictory—We have some notion, in the fullness of our military wisdom, of opening the next campaign, on the plan of the great Bobadil; the tactics of this great man seem to be very popular with all my generals; they have certainly "studied his manner," both in speaking and fighting, with singular felicity.

As for the "Army of the West," we can say nothing definitive, as they have been the subject of one of our curious experiments, which is now "in the full tide," but cannot be completely determined until, the cold weather, the *atris hyems*, shall have ceased; it has always struck us, during the profound cogibundity of our royal cogitations, in which we are frequently immersed, that soldiers, like poets, would always perform their duties and functions much the best, when unincumbered either with too much food, or too great a wardrobe; we have therefore pitched upon "our hardy sons of the western wilds," as proper objects for this our philosophical trial; in pursuance then of this important political, and economical investigation, we have sent off the cis-alleghenian conscription, without suffering them to indulge their persons, either with the luxury of shoes, or of blankets; as for food all I am afraid of is, that the wilderness will afford it so plentifully as to prevent a fair trial; we have the highest hopes of success, as very few have yet returned from this portion of the Grand Army; some infamous insinuations are afloat, tending to impress a belief that very few will be able to return, owing to our experiment; the north-western frontiers are compared to the den of the savage; *nulla vestigia retrorsum;* we however despise these childish hints, and console ourselves with the reflection, that there are traitors in all governments; the best monarchs have their enemies, and Henry the fourth fell by the hand of an assassin.

In our next Bulletin we shall have the satisfaction of announcing to the world, some very important changes in our *home department;* things are about assuming a *new face;* in the mean time we shall just hint that our cabinet has been enriched, since our last, with some very valuable acquisitions *quite in our way*, which shall be prepared with our usual attention to the public good, and detailed in our next.

TIBBETTE, *******

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* *Mob-town, or Olim Baltimore.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

A Gardner and Farmer WANTED.

I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th February, 1813.

N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY Acres of Land, be it more or less, in the Reserved Tract, one mile and a quarter from James Robinson's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, on which is a good Orchard For particulars apply to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Stone Cutter, in Front Street, near the Methodist Meeting-house.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, near Jeffery's Town, a Bay FILLY, rising two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner may have him again, by applying to

SAMSON WARDEN.

January 27, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

(*Sole Agents for the Western Country.*)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same,) that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—— The disorder increased rapidly upon me. In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed.

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

⁂ Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

LAND FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY and healthily situated in Beaver county, on the waters of Racoon Creek 21 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and 11 from Georgetown in nearly a straight direction between these two points. The Tract contains near 380 acres, 80 of which is cleared, about 8 acres first rate meadow, and at a small expence may be made 40 acres more, being fine low bottom land; a young apple and peach orchard, of choice fruit, selected from the best orchards, all now in a flourishing state, in the whole about 1200. The soil of this tract is excellent, and that already cleared in a fine state of of cultivation; is in a good neighborhood —convenient Mills, and other useful improvements. A small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

This Tract will be sold either in part or the whole as it will answer to divide, the improvements being separate. For further particulars apply to *John Bever*, in Georgetown, or to the subscriber on the premises, who will shew the property. A good title will be made, and if required security given.

WILLIAM BEVER.

January 23, 1813.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

We stop the Press to announce to our readers the following intelligence from Gen. Harrison's Army. It is more pleasing and satisfactory than what we have before received.

By the arrival of a Gentleman from Cleveland, which place he left the 7th inst. we have received some further particulars of the disaster to our troops under Gen. Winchester, at the River Raisin. He informs, that the evening before he left Cleveland, Major Darragh, of Gen. Perkin's Brigade, arrived there from Head Quarters, and mentioned to him that several Frenchmen whom Gen. Harrison had sent out to the River Raisin & Malden, to obtain information, had returned, and state that from the number of our men who are prisoners at Malden, together with those who escaped and had arrived safe, there were not more than *one hundred missing*. They also inform, that the action was very warmly contested for a considerable time, our men repeatedly driving the British regulars and militia, and once or twice had possession of their artillery, but fresh reinforcements continually arriving, our men were obliged to yield principally from the want of ammunition. It had been represented to Gen. W. the evening before, that he would be attacked the next morning, but he did not use the necessary precaution in fortifying his Camp, nor supplying his men with a sufficiency of ammunition, although his conduct during the action was that of a brave Officer. It is confidently stated that he is a prisoner. One of the Frenchman whom Gen. Harrison sent out for information, had remained concealed at his brothers at Malden for three or four days, and states that of one Company of Artillery of 66 men which left Malden previous to the action, only 16 returned, all the rest being killed —There can be no doubt but the enemy's loss was equal to ours.

Major Darragh mentioned that this disaster, instead of discouraging our men at Head Quarters, had rather stimulated them to a desire of pushing on to avenge the death of their brethern.

Gen. Harrison was to take up his line of march from the Rapids on the 12th instant.

We also state with great satisfaction, and as greatly to the honor of General Tupper's brigade of Ohio Militia, whose term of service has nearly expired, that they had determined on remaining during the campaign. The troops are well supplied with provisions.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company
August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
FLOUR, WHISKY, HARD SOAP,
AND CANDLES.

E. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, September 15, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.
June 23, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the town of *Sidneyville*, situate on the beatifull level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also a few out lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in *Sidneyville*, *Birmingham* or *Pittsburgh*.—The coal lots independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil and some of them contain a large quantity of Limestone. The quality and conveniencies of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in *Sidneyville* is well known to the inhabitants of *Pittsburgh*.

The situation of *Sidneyville* is little inferior to that of *Pittsburgh*, and only seperated from it by the Monongahala river Its contiguity therefore to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sales made known, by applying to *John Mc'Donald Wood street Pittsburgh*, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.
September 17, 1812.

JAMES BROWN, ABNER BARKER,
AND
JAMES R. BUTLER,

Have entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan; Particularly, they intend making cut and forged Nails, of every description—a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of cut nails, so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better.—Said company intend also to manufacture *Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs*, and indeed edged tools generally.

They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with good encouragement by applying to said company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812. tf

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE MANUFACTORY,

Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the *SILVER PLATING BUSINESS* in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bits.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & McNickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

⁂One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the
APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.
Apply to
J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON.
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.
tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TRAVELS IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE YEARS
1806 & 1807, & 1809, 1810 & 1811,
Including an account of passages betwixt
AMERICA AND BRITAIN,
And Travels through various parts of
G. BRITAIN, IRELAND & UPPER CANADA,
Illustrated by Eight Maps.

By JOHN MELLISH.

ALSO,
Melish's Map of the Seat of War.
ALSO,

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,

containing the first principles of Military Discipline, founded on rational method, intended to explain in a familiar and practical manner, for the use of the military force of the United States, the modern improvements in the discipline and movement of armies,

By WM. DUANE.

Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen, explaining in a familiar and practical manner, the discipline and duties of Rifle corps; conformably to the system established for the United States military force.

DUANE'S MILITARY LIBRARY, or *Compendium of the Modern Tactics.* Embracing the discipline, manoeuvres and duties of every species of troops, Infantry, Rifle Corps, Cavalry, Artillery of position, and Horse Artillery.

Duane's Military Dictionary.
Smith's Regulations for Infantry.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1813.

ORIGINAL PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.
Airquith st.
Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.
Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in histhroat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and irruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND McNICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞To detect counterfeits, observe each rticle has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

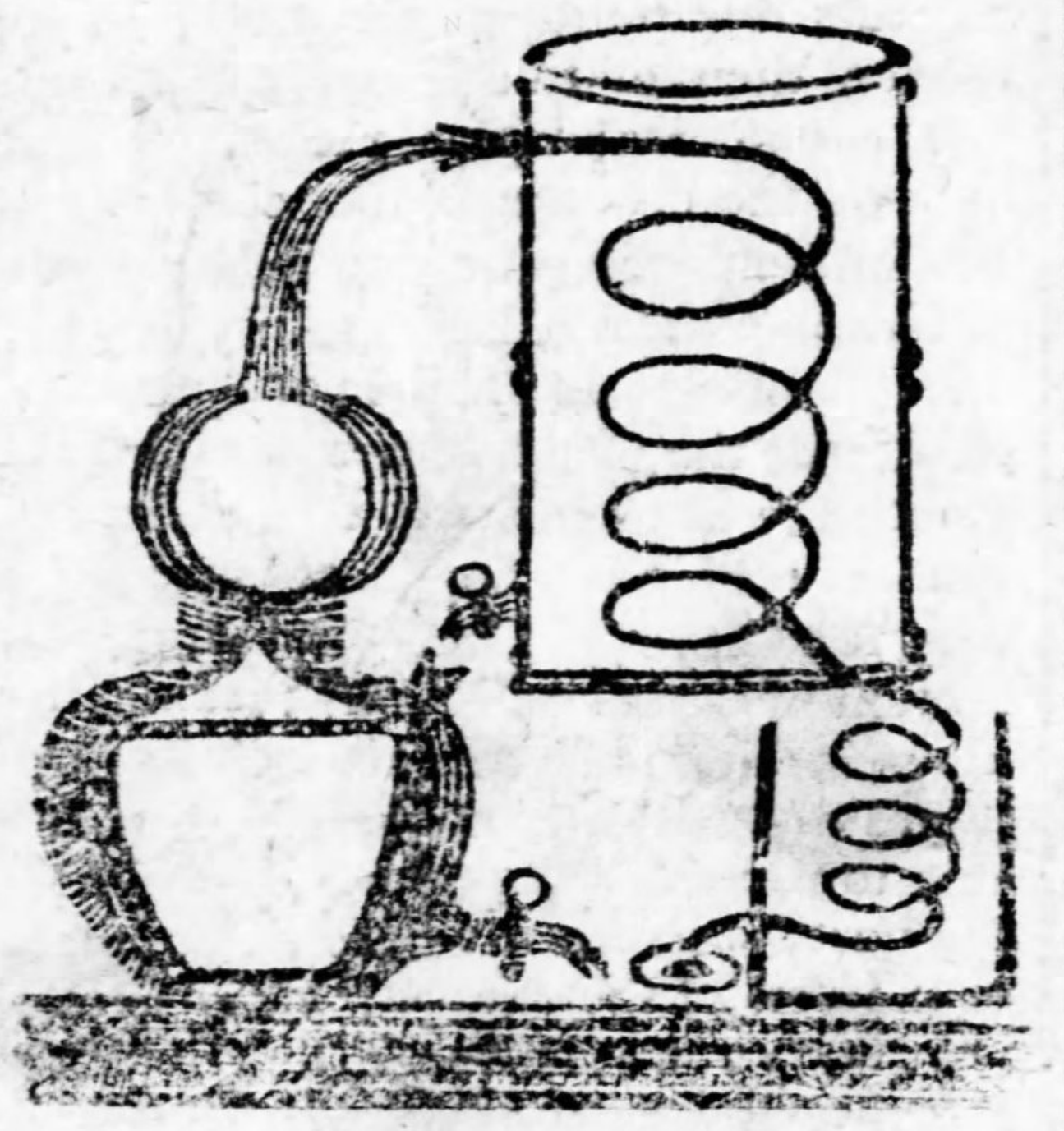
NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale.

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of land in Pennsylvania north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in survey from fifty to five hundred acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between ten and twenty miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country round the town of Butler.

The residue in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large portion of these lands are of the best quality, and well calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near navagable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for any kind of water-works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Appy to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pensylvania,

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw-mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employ will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23 1811.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic*; it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown, Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash.

JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf